

THE  
TALLIES  
OF  
WAR  
AND  
PEACE:

Or, what may be expected from the  
PRESENT SITUATION  
OF  
AFFAIRS in *EUROPE*.

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L O N D O N,  
Printed for J. ROBERTS in *Warwick-Lane*,  
M DCC XXVII.

TALLIES

W. A. R.

AND

P. E. C. E.

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P. E. C. E.



AFRICANA

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T H E  
T A L L I E S  
O F  
W A R  
A N D  
P E A C E.



W H E N I consider how vast are the Preparations for War now made all over *Europe*, tho' in Peace, methinks I see Battels and Sieges very near at Hand: And when I behold at *Vienna* the stiff-necked Bent of the Emperor's Council, and at *Madrid* the renewed Rhodomontados of the *Spaniards* about *Gibraltar*, &c. I cannot but think that a War is designed against us.

But



But when I fix my Thoughts on the Largeness, Fertility and Riches of these Kingdoms; the Multitude of warlike People in our Nation; the great Number of Horses and Ships we have; the Provisions and Ammunition we are Masters of; our advantageous Situation for Defence and Trade; our great Number of Sea-Ports and Harbours, which are of difficult Access to Enemies, and of easy Out-let to Friends; our Wealth, not only in Money, but in all Things necessary for Food and Raiment, in War or Peace, for our plentiful Use, and even to supply the Wants of other Nations in such a Measure, that Money may thereby be yearly gain'd to make our Happiness the greater: When my Thoughts, I say are fix'd on all these Advantages, I cannot forbear thinking that the Councils of *Vienna* and *Madrid* will alter their Minds, particularly when they are made sensible of the Continuance of that sweet Harmony which is kept in Parliament between His Majesty and his Subjects; and the rather, because those Councils know that we have a powerful



powerful King, whom Heaven has rais'd on the Throne crown'd and invested with all the Advantages just mentioned : A King whose Wisdom is equal to his Goodness; and whose Valour and Experience in Wars may be said to surpass his Power it self, notwithstanding the Addition of his *German* Dominions to the Imperial Crown of these Kingdoms, and his Influence on his powerful Allies.

With all these happy Advantages we have, can it be thought, without Temerity, that it is an easy thing to deprive us of our lawful Possessions, and set up, against our immediate Interest, a Company to interfere with our Trade, contrary to Treaties? No sure; and if the Councils who occasioned the present Rumours of War, may be allowed to act with Reason, in respect to their own Interest, it is probable they will alter their Minds, as I have already said. If not, I can see nothing but War: And that the Enemies of Peace will soon see, with the utmost Disappointment, how dangerous  
it

it is to rowse a *Lyon* from his Rest; For they may depend upon the unanimous Vigour of a brave and wealthy People, who are always ready to sacrifice their Lives and Fortunes for the Honour of His Majesty, which is inseparable from that of his Subjects, and for maintaining the Blessings they enjoy under the best of Governments, as most certainly our present Establishment is.

The present Situation of Affairs in *Europe*, and the Resolutions thereupon taken here, cannot but call to my Mind the *Tallies* which the Old Republick of *Rome* us'd to send to their Neighbours when any Incroachment or Breach of Treaties was offer'd by them against the *Romans* or their Allies.

These *Tallies* were two short Sticks, on one of which, the Word *PEACE* was engraven, and on the other, that of *WAR*. The Party to whom these *Tallies* were sent, had the Choice of War or Peace: And when they persisted in their unjust  
Pre-

Pretensions, they took the *Tally of WAR*; but when they were better advis'd, and made sensible of their Errors, they then chose that of *PEACE*.

'Tis strange, how some Princes are altered! Who could have imagin'd that a *Prince* who is beholden to other *Nations* for most of his *Dominions*, should so soon forget the Obligation, and endeavour to ruin the Trade of his *Benefactors*, instead of striving to do them the good Offices they might in Justice have expected from him? Who could have thought that a *Prince*, rais'd, as it were, in Opposition to a *Crown*, which was thought too *formidable*, should so soon oblige the *Powers* that set him up, to join with that very *Crown*, in Opposition to his own *formidable Power*, to say nothing of his *ill grounded Pretensions* and *ambitious Designs*? No, such Things could not, I dare say, have been expected, at least in so short a Time.

It is surprizing, most surprizing, to  
 see a Prince join with the greatest Enemy  
 B of



of his own Blood and Country, in Opposition to a Nation that has lavishly furnished him with Men and Treasure, to set him upon a Throne! And could that Nation have expected to see so soon the vast Sums, which might have been employ'd in the Payment of her just Debt, go into the Hands of a Prince who is her natural Enemy? No, certainly such things could not be thought of.

How can a Man, without being amaz'd, behold the sudden Reconciliation of two Princes, who, by Nature, and thro' Motives of Honour and Interest, were before mortal Enemies? Who can see without Admiration the extraordinary Concessions of one of these Princes in Behalf of a reconciled Enemy, which could hardly have been expected by his best Friends and Benefactors? Sure the *French*, as well as others, have Reason to be amaz'd at such unaccountable Proceedings. It is plain that the Councils of these two Princes have Set *Europe* out of her natural Situation; which certainly cannot  
long

long continue so : Neither can it be expected in Reason by the Contrivers of the Treaty of *Vienna* themselves. And I dare say, without the Help of either *Prophecy* or *Conjuration*, that the new and great Friendship of these two Princes will not continue so long, as their Animosity did ; because these had a natural Cause, and the former is grounded upon nothing but unjust and chimerical Designs.

And first, to prove that those Designs are unjust, I will only give here a Memorial of the King of Spain's Minister in London, relating to the *Ostend* Company, without troubling my Reader with all the Articles of Treaties against that Establishment ; and then two Articles of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, concerning *Gibraltar* and *Minorca*, in which is *Port Mahon*. It will be easy for me afterwards, to shew how those Designs may be accounted chimerical.



*A Memorial deliver'd to the Court of Great-Britain, by the Spanish Minister, the 5th of April, 1724.*

‘ **T** H E Kings of *Spain* had of old  
 ‘ the Power, and have been in  
 ‘ Possession of excluding from the Navi-  
 ‘ gation of the *Indies*, all the Subjects of  
 ‘ their Dominions, except those of *Spain*.

‘ By Consequence the Inhabitants of  
 ‘ the *Netherlands* were excluded, as well  
 ‘ as the rest: The Kings of *Spain* have  
 ‘ asserted it in the Negotiations of Peace  
 ‘ or Truce with the *United Provinces*: At  
 ‘ length those Provinces agreed to it by  
 ‘ the Treaty of *Munster*; so that the Di-  
 ‘ vision of the *Indies* being settled, the two  
 ‘ Parties were oblig’d to abstain from  
 ‘ navigating within the Limits of each  
 ‘ other.

‘ It follows then, that the *United Pro-*  
 ‘ *vinces* having obliged themselves not to  
 ‘ navigate to the *Spanish Indies*, did at  
 ‘ the same Time acquire the Right of  
 ‘ ex-



‘ excluding the Subjects of the Dominions  
 ‘ of *Spain*, as also those of the *Spanish*  
 ‘ *Netherlands*, from navigating within  
 ‘ their Limits.

‘ Things remaining in this State at the  
 ‘ Time the *Spanish Netherlands* were yield-  
 ‘ ed to the Elector of *Bavaria*, that Cef-  
 ‘ sion could not produce any Alteration  
 ‘ to the Prejudice of the Right of the *Unit-*  
 ‘ *ed Provinces* ; there being no Ground  
 ‘ to presume, that the Intention of the  
 ‘ King of *Spain* was to deprive himself of  
 ‘ his Right, by leaving to the said yield-  
 ‘ ed *Netherlands* the Liberty of navigat-  
 ‘ ing to the *Indies*.

‘ The Cession which the King of  
 ‘ *France* made in the Name of the King  
 ‘ of *Spain*, to the *States General* of the  
 ‘ *United Provinces*, in Favour of the *House*  
 ‘ of *Austria*, was on the same Foot. *France*  
 ‘ having engaged to cause the said *Nether-*  
 ‘ *lands* to be yielded by the Elector of  
 ‘ *Bavaria*, as by the *States General* of the  
 ‘ *United Provinces* in Favour of the *House*

‘ of *Austria*, that Cession having been  
 ‘ made directly; but by the Interven-  
 ‘ tion of the *States General*, as appears  
 ‘ by the Treaty of Peace between  
 ‘ *France* and the *United Provinces*, (Art.  
 ‘ IX.) the Intention was not in any  
 ‘ manner to do any Prejudice to the  
 ‘ said *United Provinces*, the rather be-  
 ‘ cause by the same Treaty the *States*  
 ‘ *General* engaged, that the *House of Au-*  
 ‘ *stria* should perform all the Conditions  
 ‘ which were otherwise stipulated: It  
 ‘ is likewise evident, that the King of  
 ‘ *France* interposing for the King of  
 ‘ *Spain*, his Grandson and Ally, had no  
 ‘ Intention to do Prejudice to *Spain*, in  
 ‘ Favour of the *House of Austria*, with  
 ‘ which he was then at War.

Besides all this, the 32d Article of  
 ‘ the said Treaty declares sufficiently  
 ‘ that the Intention was, the Naviga-  
 ‘ tion to the *Indies* should remain on  
 ‘ the same Foot as formerly.

‘ Which

‘ Which is proved yet more evident-  
 ‘ ly, by the Treaty since made be-  
 ‘ tween *Spain* and the *United Provinces*,  
 ‘ by which (Art. XXX.) the Treaty  
 ‘ of *Munster* is made the *Basis*, more  
 ‘ particularly (by Art. XXXIII, and  
 ‘ XXXIV.) with respect to the *Indies*.

‘ By the Treaty of *Barrier* (Art. V.)  
 ‘ it is expressly declared, that the *House*  
 ‘ of *Austria* should possess those *Nether-*  
 ‘ *lands* as the late King *Charles II.* had  
 ‘ possessed, and ought to possess them.

‘ If after all that has been represent-  
 ‘ ed to his *Imperial Majesty* on the Part  
 ‘ of the *States General of the United Pro-*  
 ‘ *vinces*, seconded in the strongest Man-  
 ‘ ner by the *High Allies*, the *Cession* of  
 ‘ the *Netherlands* should come to be  
 ‘ confirmed by *Spain*, without reserving  
 ‘ expressly to it self the exclusive Right  
 ‘ on the Navigation to the *Indies* in  
 ‘ general, and without Exception, the  
 ‘ Consequence would be, that the *States*  
 ‘ *General* would be rightly intitled to  
 ‘ demand



‘ demand *Satisfaction* of *Spain*, for hav-  
 ‘ ing thereby made a great *Infraction*  
 ‘ of the *Treaty of Munster*; and fur-  
 ‘ ther, being not able to enjoy the Ef-  
 ‘ fects of the said *Treaty* in this Parti-  
 ‘ cular, they would be *disengaged* from  
 ‘ the reciprocal *Obligation* to abstain  
 ‘ from the *Navigation* of the *Spanish*  
 ‘ *Indies*.

‘ Moreover, *Spain* it self is at least as  
 ‘ much interested for the future as the  
 ‘ *United Provinces*: For, on the *Founda-*  
 ‘ *tions* laid by the *Emperor*, the *Inha-*  
 ‘ *bitants* of those *Netherlands* might as  
 ‘ lawfully navigate within the *Limits*  
 ‘ of *Spain*, as within those of the *Unit-*  
 ‘ *ed Provinces*.

‘ There needs no more than to reflect  
 ‘ on one Side, on the great *Extent* of  
 ‘ the *Permission* given by the *Grants* to  
 ‘ the *Ostend Company*, with the manner  
 ‘ in which the *Emperor* has explained  
 ‘ himself touching the *pretended Liberty*;  
 ‘ and, on the other Side, on the vast  
 ‘ *Extent*

‘ Extent of the *Spanish Indies*, to be con-  
 ‘ vinced how necessary it is to provide,  
 ‘ that *Traders so supported* may not make  
 ‘ Settlements there; which in Time  
 ‘ might ruin those of *Spain*.

*The Tenth and Eleventh Articles of the Trea-  
 ty of Peace between Great Britain and  
 Spain, concluded at Utrecht the 2-13th  
 Day of July, 1712.*

## ARTICLE X.

‘ **T**HE *Catholick King* does hereby,  
 ‘ for himself, his Heirs, and Suc-  
 ‘ cessors, yield to the Crown of *Great*  
 ‘ *Britain* the full and entire Propriety of  
 ‘ the Town and Castle of *Gibraltar*, to-  
 ‘ gether with the Port, Fortifications,  
 ‘ and Forts thereunto belonging; and he  
 ‘ gives up the said Propriety to be held  
 ‘ and enjoy’d absolutely with all Manner  
 ‘ of Right for ever, without any Excep-  
 ‘ tion or Impediment whatsoever. But

C

‘ that

‘ that Abuses and Frauds may be avoid-  
 ‘ ed by importing any Kinds of Goods,  
 ‘ the *Catholick* King wills, and takes it to  
 ‘ be understood, that the above named  
 ‘ Propriety be yielded to *Great Britain*  
 ‘ without any Territorial Jurisdiction,  
 ‘ and without any open Communication  
 ‘ by Land with the Country round about.  
 ‘ Yet whereas the Communication  
 ‘ by Sea with the Coast of *Spain* may not  
 ‘ at all Times be safe or open, and there-  
 ‘ by it may happen that the Garrison,  
 ‘ and other Inhabitants of *Gibraltar*, may  
 ‘ be brought to great Streights; and as  
 ‘ it is the Intention of the *Catholick* King,  
 ‘ only that fraudulent Importation of  
 ‘ Goods should, as is above said, be hin-  
 ‘ dered by an Inland Communication, it  
 ‘ is therefore provided, That in such  
 ‘ Cases, it may be lawful to purchase for  
 ‘ ready Money in the neighbouring Ter-  
 ‘ ritories of *Spain*, Provisions, and other  
 ‘ Things necessary for the Use of the  
 ‘ Garrison, the Inhabitants, and the Ships  
 ‘ which lie in the Harbour.

ARTICLE



## A R T I C L E XI.

‘ Moreover, the *Catholick* King does  
 ‘ in like manner for himself, his Heirs  
 ‘ and Successors, yield to the Crown of  
 ‘ *Great Britain* the whole Island of *Mi-*  
 ‘ *norca*, and doth transfer thereunto for  
 ‘ ever all Right and the most absolute  
 ‘ Dominion over the said Island, and in  
 ‘ particular over the Town, Castle, Har-  
 ‘ bour and Fortifications of the Bay of  
 ‘ *Minorca*, commonly call’d *Port Mahon*,  
 ‘ together with the other Ports, Places,  
 ‘ and Towns situated in the aforesaid  
 ‘ Island.

Had *England*, *France* and *Holland* been  
 inconsiderable Powers, in Comparison to  
 the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, the  
 Hopes of putting those Designs in Exe-  
 cution, notwithstanding their being un-  
 just, might have been accounted no  
 Chimera ; but these three Nations being  
 known, by their own Strength, to be  
 able to do themselves Justice, there could  
 be no reason to expect any Success from

Designs so ill grounded: And therefore the most that can be said in Favour of the Contrivers of the Treaty of *Vienna*, is, that they were very short in their Politics.

But supposing those infatuated Politicians should still have Credit enough in the Councils of *Vienna* and *Madrid*, as to carry their Point there, in Behalf of their unreasonable Scheme; what then? Why, they'll chuse then the *Tally for War*; and War we must have: In which Case, thank God, besides the Justice we have on our Side, we are, at least, as well prepared as his Imperial Majesty and the *Catholick* King; notwithstanding all the Noise they make.

They might remember, but that they are both very forgetful, that *England* and *Holland* did, by their Power, raise a Prince first to be King of *Spain*, and then, through their Interest, procur'd him the Empire. And that it was the Power of *France*, that rais'd a Prince to the Crown of

of *Spain*, which he might have lost, notwithstanding the powerful Assistance of the *French*, had not *England* confirm'd him on the Throne, by the ensuing Peace. These are Facts so fresh in most Men's Memory, that they want no Argument to support their Truth, and yet, they are forgot by such as should remember them most.

Can it be believ'd that a Nation as capable still, as she was then, to maintain her own Right, and that of her Allies, is to be frighted out of her just Possessions, and threatned with a Pretender, after so much Blood and Treasure she has been lavish of to acquire the first, and to keep out the latter? No sure, none but shallow Brains can entertain such Thoughts.

*Great Britain* knows her true Interest, which she will lawfully maintain. She knows, that the *Ostend* Company would be a great Detriment to her foreign Trade; and, as long as there are Trea-



ties against that Establishment, she will oppose it with all her Might. She knows, that *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahon*, are able to protect her foreign Trade; and having lawfully, and by Treaties, acquired those Places, she will maintain them with all her Power; for she is sensible, that foreign Trade is the *Great Revenue* of the King, the *Honour* of the Kingdom, the *noble Profession* of the Merchant, the *School* of our Arts, the *Supply* of our Wants, the *Employment* of our Poor, the *Improvement* of our Lands, the *Nursery* of our Mariners, the *Means* of our Treasure, the *Sinews* of our Wars, and the *Terror* of our Enemies.

The Consequence of what I have said is, that if, contrary to Treaties, any Nation or Nations are resolv'd to interfere with our Trade, deprive us of our Possessions, or offer to force upon us a *Pretender*, we must have War, and give them their fill of it, since the Warning given them already for their own Good, seems to prove ineffectual.

But

But besides the pretended Right of those Nations, on the Things in Dispute, they tell us, that we are the Aggressors already, because we have sent two Squadrons of Men of War on the Coasts of *Spain*, and at *Porto-Bello*. The Pretence of our acting in an hostile Manner, is as ill grounded as the Pretensions that occasioned the Treaty of *Vienna*. For it is very well known, that those Squadrons were sent, not only to secure our Trade, but also to prevent the Rupture design'd by those very Nations, pursuant to the Measures they had taken, which in themselves are more really Acts of Hostility than what is pretended from our Men of War.

The Breach of Treaties is an Act of Hostility, which our Nation cannot in Justice be charg'd with, as others are at this Time. The frequent seizing of Merchant Ships under false Pretences, contrary to Treaties, is an Act of Hostility, long complain'd of, and never redress'd. And the keeping a known Correspondence  
with

with the *Pretender*, and not only countenancing his Abbettors, but even encouraging them so far, as to make Warlike Preparations for their Assistance, contrary to Treaties, is an Act of Hostility, very plain, tho' deny'd. Any of these Acts of Hostility, would have been a sufficient Inducement for the *Roman Senate* to send their *Tallies of War and Peace*. I could mention here several other Infractions and Provocations, which I omit for Brevity sake, and to make room for a Letter, which I think, very much to the Purpose.

*Letter written by the Count de Morville, to the Nuncio Maffei, Nov. 11, 1726.*

SIR,  
 YOUR Excellency has seen, by the Letter which I had the Honour to write to you the 17th of last Month, the Reasons which hinder'd his Majesty from answering distinctly to the Proposition which the King of Spain had been wrought upon to make



' to his Majesty, to declare himself a-  
 ' gainst the King of *Great Britain*; un-  
 ' der Pretext, that He having first in-  
 ' fringed the Peace, by the pretended  
 ' Hostilities committed in *America* by  
 ' Admiral *Hofier*, the Engagements mere-  
 ' ly Defensive, which his Majesty has  
 ' contracted with *England* and other  
 ' Powers, do no longer subsist.

' Though I have already acquainted  
 ' your Excellency with Part of the  
 ' Grievances which Mr. *Walpole* had al-  
 ' ledged in the Name of the King his  
 ' Master against the Court of *Madrid*,  
 ' his Majesty thought fit to have them  
 ' more particularly stated to him, that  
 ' he might not act but after mature and  
 ' serious Deliberation: Whereupon the  
 ' King of *Great Britain* has caused the  
 ' Memorial to be communicated to him,  
 ' which he sends to Mr. *Stanhope*; contain-  
 ' ing an accurate Deduction of all that  
 ' has pass'd since the Treaties of *Vienna*,  
 ' and appearing not to have added any  
 ' thing but upon Facts that are either  
 ' D publick,

‘ publick, or proved by Informations  
 ‘ which the King of *Great Britain* affirms  
 ‘ he has in his Hands.

‘ I must not conceal from your Excel-  
 ‘ lency, that his Majesty’s Council was  
 ‘ struck extreemly with all the Proofs  
 ‘ by which his *Britannick* Majesty makes  
 ‘ out, that the Court of *Spain* were the  
 ‘ first, who, by previous Proceedings,  
 ‘ made a Breach in the Peace of *Europe* ;  
 ‘ and that it was They who gave Birth  
 ‘ to Alarms and Distrusts sufficient to  
 ‘ kindle a new War, unless the Justice  
 ‘ and Piety of the King of *Spain* apply  
 ‘ the necessary Remedies.

‘ Neither must I conceal from your  
 ‘ Excellency, that his Majesty is actually  
 ‘ required to execute the Engagements  
 ‘ he has contracted with the King of  
 ‘ *Great Britain* ; on the Motives, that the  
 ‘ Safety of his Government, as well as  
 ‘ that of his Subjects, is really attack’d  
 ‘ by Projects that he has the Proofs of ;  
 ‘ the making use of which has been  
 ‘ deferr’d,

‘ deferr’d, only in hopes that a general  
 ‘ Reconciliation might be brought about,  
 ‘ which might have dissipated all the  
 ‘ Outrages capable of new-kindling War.

‘ It is in this View, that the King has  
 ‘ exerted all his Efforts to establish a  
 ‘ mutual good Intelligence between the  
 ‘ Courts of *France* and *Madrid*; and his  
 ‘ Majesty is not ashamed to avow, that  
 ‘ he has not ceased to make the most  
 ‘ pathetick and the most pressing In-  
 ‘ stances, to obtain it. He thought he  
 ‘ might reasonably flatter himself, that  
 ‘ the Goodness of Heart of the Catholick  
 ‘ King, his Tenderneſs for the King his  
 ‘ Nephew, and all the Proofs of Zeal  
 ‘ and Reſpect which he has received  
 ‘ from the *French* Nation, would eaſily  
 ‘ diſpoſe him to ſo juſt and natural a Re-  
 ‘ conciliation: But his Majesty is forced  
 ‘ to acknowledge, that he has met with  
 ‘ nothing from the King his Uncle but  
 ‘ Refuſals, and the moſt ſettled Indi-  
 ‘ cations of an abſolute Indifference.



‘ What is the more surprising, is, that  
 ‘ at the Time when the King of *Spain* is  
 ‘ exhausting his Country of all the Gold  
 ‘ and Silver, to give immense Subsidies  
 ‘ to a foreign Power, he owes above  
 ‘ Eighty Millions to *France*, for the Suc-  
 ‘ cours which *Dewis* the 14th furnished  
 ‘ him, by Land and Sea, to fix that  
 ‘ Prince on the Throne of *Spain*; and is  
 ‘ it possible to be persuaded, after this,  
 ‘ that the Treaty of *Vienna* is only de-  
 ‘ sive?

‘ But without offering here to remind  
 ‘ his Catholick Majesty of the Obliga-  
 ‘ tions he has to a Nation, which will  
 ‘ never repent of having sacrificed  
 ‘ their Fortunes and Lives for a Prince  
 ‘ of the Blood of their Kings; and to  
 ‘ keep only to what regards his Maje-  
 ‘ sty’s Allies, whose Interest affects him  
 ‘ no less than his own; your Excellency  
 ‘ will observe, that independently of  
 ‘ the Treaty of *Hanover*, his Majesty  
 ‘ was before engaged, by the Treaties  
 ‘ of the *Triple* and *Quadruple Alliance*, to  
 ‘ assist

assist the King of *Great Britain* in case of Disturbance in his Dominions, and to support the Republick of *Holland* in the Rights which they had acquired by the Treaty of *Munster*, of which they have ever since been in Possession, and which the King of *Spain* himself has acknowledged as certain and incontestable.

‘ If his Catholick Majesty has changed his Opinion since ; and if he has thought fit to engage to support the Company of *Ostend*, which a little while before he judged was established unjustly, and contrary to the Engagements of the Crown of *Spain*, his Majesty has no Reason to follow his Example ; and the Fidelity with which the King of *Great Britain* has observed all the Points of the Alliance which he has contracted with *France*, obliges his Majesty to be no less faithful on his Part.

He therefore thinks himself bound  
 to join with his Allies, in demanding  
 Satisfaction of the Court of Spain, up-  
 on the several Grievances of which  
 they have already complained; and  
 to declare to his Catholick Majesty,  
 that if under the Pretext of what is  
 pretended to have been done by Ad-  
 miral *Hofier* in *America*, or for any  
 one of the Reasons alledged by the  
*Marquess de la Paz*, in his Letter of  
 the 30th of September last to Mr. Stan-  
 hope, he thinks fit to come to a Rup-  
 ture with the King of Great Britain  
 or with the other Allies of France, his  
 Majesty cannot excuse himself from  
 assisting and supporting them, pur-  
 suant to his Engagements, against all  
 Powers who shall attack them, and  
 will make it a common Cause with  
 them.

Nothing certainly could give his  
 Majesty deeper Concern, than to be  
 forced to come to that Extremity  
 and He cannot but conjure the Ca-  
 tholic



‘ tholick King, to reflect maturely on  
 ‘ the fatal Consequences of a War,  
 ‘ which cannot but be imputed to his  
 ‘ Catholick Majesty’s constant Refusal  
 ‘ to enter into any Methods that might  
 ‘ have procured the Reconciliation of  
 ‘ the two Crowns.

‘ When your Excellency sends to *Ma-*  
 ‘ *drid* the Answer which I have been  
 ‘ ordered to make to you, you cannot  
 ‘ too much assure the King of *Spain* of  
 ‘ the tender Friendship which his Ma-  
 ‘ jesty bears to the King his Uncle, and  
 ‘ of the sincere Desire he has to concur  
 ‘ in a general Pacification, jointly with  
 ‘ his Allies. I am, &c.

*F I N I S.*

Part I

which is to reflect mainly on  
the final consequences of a War  
which cannot be limited to the  
Catholic Majesty's constant Reliance  
to enter into any Methods that might  
have produced the Reconciliation of  
the two Crowns.

When the King's letter came to me  
with the Answer which I have been  
ordered to make to you, you cannot  
too much assure the King of Spain of  
the great Affection which his Ma-  
jesty bears to his Uncle, and  
of the great Care he has to concur  
in a general Reconciliation, jointly with  
his Allies. I am, &c.



F. I. W. I. 2.

